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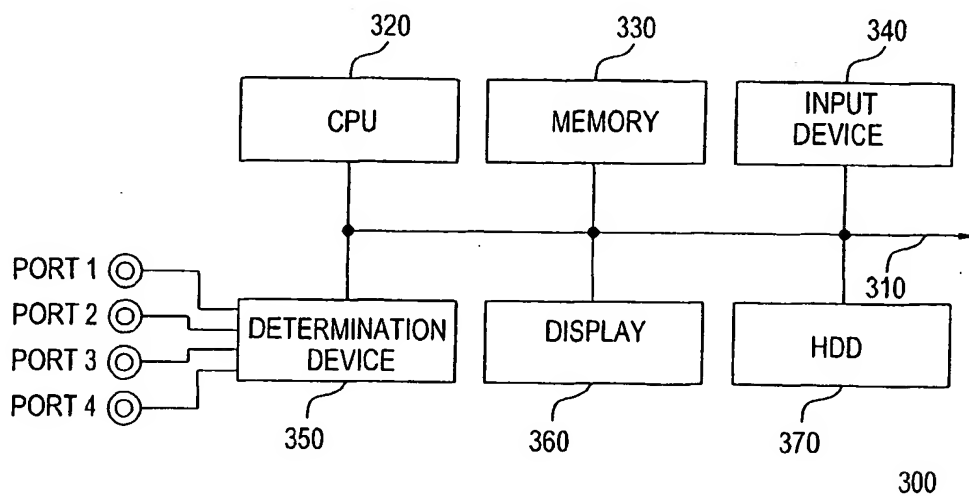
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(54) Title: DETERMINATION APPARATUS AND METHOD OF CALIBRATING THE APPARATUS



(57) Abstract: The calibration reference standard of a determination apparatus is determined and the error model is found and the determination results from which the effects of systematic error have been removed are displayed. If the operator is satisfied with these determination results, calibration is terminated. Moreover, if the operator is not satisfied with these determination results, the desired parameter of the calibration reference standard is re-determined, the error coefficient is found and the determination results from which the systematic error has been removed are immediately re-displayed. These determination results are retained until calibration is terminated and if re-determination of a calibration reference standard has been performed during the calibration operation, the determined values are retained so that the most recent determination results can be referenced.

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DETERMINATION APPARATUS AND METHOD OF CALIBRATING THE APPARATUS

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

5 The present invention relates to a determination apparatus comprising a calibration function, and in particular pertains to a determination apparatus having two or more determination electrodes with which work efficiency is improved during calibration.

10 BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

 Many determination apparatuses have imperfections, including deviations between the determined values of these apparatuses and the actual values. Therefore, determination apparatuses are produced such that the determination apparatus is calibrated prior to determination of a
15 device under test (DUT hereinafter), so that the effects of systematic error can be removed from the determined value. Systematic error is hereinafter referred to as error and error coefficient.

 A conventional calibration method and its procedure will now be
20 described using a network analyzer as an example of the determination apparatus.

 Figure 1 is a schematic drawing of a two-port network analyzer 100. Network analyzer 100 comprises a CPU 120, a memory 130, which
25 is an example of a memory, an input device 140, a determination device 150, and a display 160, which is an example of an output means. Furthermore, these structural elements are connected together by a bus 110. CPU 120 exchanges data with memory 130, input device 140, determination part 150, or display part 160 and processes the data as
30 needed. Memory 130 stores information on settings for network analyzer 100, determined values obtained by determination device 150, etc. Input

device 140 receives commands from outside network analyzer 100.
Determination device 150 has a port A and a port B that are the
determination terminals, and determines the incident signal power and
reflected signal power. Furthermore, the incident signals are output
5 signals at the ports and the reflected signals are input signals at the ports.

A two-port device is connected between port A and port B of this
type of network analyzer 100. When the forward and backward network
properties of this device are determined, there are 12 systematic errors
10 present related to signal leak, signal reflection, and frequency response.

The TRL (Through-Reflect-Line) calibration method is one
calibration method whereby the effect of these errors is removed from the
determined values. The TRL calibration method is characterized in that
15 three types of calibration reference standards are used through a reflect,
and a line standard. It is possible to remove the effects of ten errors with
two-port calibration, and it can be used for non-coaxial environments and
on-wafer determinations. Furthermore, the reflect reference standard is
either an open reference standard or a short reference standard.

20

Figure 2 is a flow chart showing the procedure of the TRL
calibration method as conducted with network analyzer 100. In step P21,
data from input device 140 are received and property values are set for
the calibration reference standard that will be used in calibration.
25 Incidentally, both port A and port B are used to determine the calibration
reference standards. In step P22, determination part 150 determines the
calibration reference standard connected to port A and port B and CPU
120 receives these determined values from determination device 150 and
stores them in memory 130.

30

By means of the TRL calibration method, it is necessary to determine 12 parameters of the calibration reference standard in the case of two-port calibration. Consequently, processing is performed in step P23 to decide whether or not all of these determined values have been
5 obtained. Step P22 is repeated until all determined values are obtained.

Moreover, in step P24, CPU 120 references the determined values of 14 parameters, finds the values of 10 errors, and stores these error values in memory 130 as error coefficients. Finally, the determined
10 values of the 14 parameters stored in the memory are erased. Network analyzer 100 can output determined values of the DUT, wherein the effects of the errors found have been removed (i.e., the corrected determined values) after calibration by the above-mentioned procedure.

15 However, there are cases in which it is impossible to accurately find the error due to poor connection of calibration reference standards or mis-connection of calibration reference standards attributed to the number of determination terminals, etc., after calibration has been performed and the calibration reference standard must therefore be re-determined.
20 Whether or not the error has been accurately found can be confirmed by observing the corrected determined values. However, according to the conventional procedure, the corrected determined values can only be observed after calibration. Once calibration has been performed, all of the determined values for the parameters of the calibration reference
25 standards are erased and the specific parameter values have to be re-determined to confirm accuracy thereof, resulting in poor calibration work efficiency. In recent years, the number of ports in the determination devices and DUTs has increased and as a result, the time for re-calibration has increased. This problem is significant.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The object of the present invention is to solve the above-mentioned problems of the prior art, its object being to reduce the number of
5 processes when re-determination of calibration reference standards is necessary by outputting the determined values of desired parameters from which the effects of error have been removed during calibration work.

10 Moreover, another object is to prevent the waste of memory resources when determined values of the parameters of calibration reference standards are stored and to prevent workers from being confused by the co-existence of newly determined values and old
15 determined values when calibration is performed again by rendering the determined values of the parameters of calibration reference standards unusable when calibration is interrupted or terminated.

Yet another object is to make it easy to verify error coefficients obtained by calibration and to respond when poor error coefficients are
20 obtained when N number of the determination terminals are to be calibrated by calibrating determination terminals for each combination of determination terminals obtained by selecting M number of determination terminals less than N from N number of the determination terminals.

25 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1 is a schematic drawing of a network analyzer capable of calibration by conventional methods;

Figure 2 is a flow chart showing the calibration procedure by a
30 conventional method;

Figure 3 is a schematic drawing of a network analyzer capable of calibration by the method of the present invention;

5 Figure 4 is a drawing showing an exemplary detailed internal structure of the determination device of a network analyzer capable of calibration by the method of the present invention;

10 Figure 5 is a flow chart showing the calibration procedure by the method of the present invention;

Figure 6 is a drawing showing an exemplary screen displayed by the calibration program according to the method of the present invention;

15 Figure 7 is a drawing showing an exemplary screen displayed by the calibration program according to the method of the present invention;

Figure 8 is a drawing showing an exemplary screen displayed by the calibration program according to the method of the present invention;

20 Figure 9 is a drawing showing an exemplary screen displayed by the calibration program according to the method of the present invention;

25 Figure 10 is a drawing showing an exemplary screen displayed by the calibration program according to the method of the present invention; and

Figure 11 is a drawing showing an exemplary screen displayed by the calibration program according to the method of the present invention.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

A first embodiment of the present invention is a method of calibrating a determination apparatus having determination terminals and a memory. The method of calibration includes removing the effects of an error from the desired determined value of a desired parameter and outputting the determined value and using a calibration reference standard with which, the desired parameter of the calibration reference standard can be re-determined. The re-determined value can be stored in the memory means while keeping as is the determined value of the parameter of the stored calibration reference standard.

Moreover, by means of a second object of the invention the determined value of the parameter of the calibration reference standard is rendered unusable when calibration is interrupted or terminated.

Furthermore, the third object of the invention is a method of calibrating a determination device comprising determination terminals using a calibration reference standard with which when the N number of the determination terminals are to be calibrated, determination terminals are calibrated for each combination of determination terminals obtained by selecting M number of determination terminals less than the N from N number of the determination terminals.

The present invention will now be described based on the exemplary determination device shown in the attached drawings. The example is a four-port network analyzer calibrated by the method of the present invention. An illustrative schematic drawing is shown in Figure 3.

Network analyzer 300 in Figure 3 is an example of a determination apparatus. It comprises a CPU 320, which is an example of a controller;

a memory 330, an example of a memory means; input device 340; a determination device 350, an example of a determination means; a display 360, an example of an output means, and a hard disk drive 370 (HDD hereinafter), an example of a recording medium. Furthermore, these structural units are connected by a bus 310. CPU 320 controls determination device 350 and display 360, etc., and calibrates network analyzer 300 by performing the calibration program read from HDD 370. Memory 330 stores the information on settings of network analyzer 300 and determined values obtained by determination part 350, etc. Although not illustrated, a keyboard or mouse, etc., is connected and input device 340 receives commands from the outside. Determination device 350 comprises port 1, port 2, port 3, and port 4 that are examples of determination terminals used for determining incident signal power and reflected signal power at each port.

15

An illustrative drawing of the internal structure of determination device 350 is shown in Figure 4. Determination device 350 comprises signal source generator SG; switches SW_1 , SW_2 , SW_3 , and SW_4 , reference receivers R_1 , R_2 , R_3 and R_4 for determining incident signal power; and test receivers T_1 , T_2 , T_3 , and T_4 for determining reflected signal power.

Signal generator SG outputs the base signals for determination. The amplitude and frequency of these output signals are variable.

25

Switch SW_1 is connected to signal generator SG and port 1 and either directs port 1 to signal generator SG or closes that port. Switch SW_2 is connected to signal generator SG and port 2 and either directs port 2 to signal generator SG or closes that port. Switch SW_3 is connected to signal generator SG and port 3 and either directs port 3 to signal generator SG or closes that port. Switch SW_4 is connected to

30

signal generator SG and port 4 and either directs port 4 to signal generator G or closes that port. The switches operate so that when one switch directs a port to signal generator SG, the other 3 switches close the ports.

5

Test receiver T₁ is connected to port 1 with directional coupler C_{T1} therebetween and determines incident signal power at port 1. Reference receiver R₁ is connected to port 1 with directional coupler C_{R1} therebetween and determines reflected signal power at port 1. Test receiver T₂ is connected to port 2 with directional coupler C_{T2} therebetween and determines incident signal power at port 2. Reference receiver R₂ is connected to port 2 with directional coupler C_{R2} therebetween and determines reflected signal power at port 2. Test receiver T₃ is connected to port 3 with directional coupler C_{T3} therebetween and determines incident signal power at port 3. Reference receiver R₃ is connected to port 3 with directional coupler C_{R3} therebetween and determines reflected signal power at port 3. Test receiver T₄ is connected to port 4 with directional coupler C_{T4} therebetween and determines incident signal power at port 4. Reference receiver R₄ is connected to port 4 with directional coupler C_{R4} therebetween and determines reflected signal power at port 4.

When TRL calibration is performed with network analyzer 300, information relating to calibration reference standards, the determined values of parameters of calibration reference standards, and systematic errors found from the determined values of these parameters are stored in memory 330. The information relating to calibration reference standards includes the amount of delay and property impedance of the through reference standard; the type, amount of delay and property impedance of the reflect reference standard; and the amount of delay, property

impedance and two frequencies showing the frequency of use range of the line reference standards.

Table 1

5	Array structure of information relating to calibration reference standards	
	Through reference standard:	Amount of delay, property impedance
	Reflect reference standard:	Amount of delay, property impedance, type of reference standard
10	Line reference standard 1:	Amount of delay, property impedance, minimum frequency, maximum frequency
	Line reference standard 2:	Amount of delay, property impedance, minimum frequency, maximum frequency

The type of reflect reference standard is either an open reference standard or a short reference standard as previously mentioned. Moreover, the frequency range within which one line reference standard can be used is limited and therefore, in the present example, a broad frequency range is guaranteed by using two different line reference standards.

20

The most systematic errors present when a four-port device is determined using network analyzer 300 is 48 errors. The error value of 36 of 48 systematic errors can be found by TRL calibration. Again, the value of a systematic error is also called the error coefficient. The following error coefficients are included in the 36 error coefficients: directional [Ed], source matching [Es], and reflection tracking [Er], and load matching [El] and transmission tracking [Et] for a pair of two ports selected from the four ports. Network analyzer 300 performs determinations for multiple points within the determination frequency range and therefore, groups of 36 error coefficients corresponding to this number of determination frequency points are stored in memory 330.

Table 2
Array Structure of Error Coefficients

	Directional:	Ed [n]
5	Source matching:	Es [n]
	Load matching:	EI [n*n]
	Reflection tracking:	Er [n]
	Transmission tracking:	Et [n*n]
	(During n port calibration)	

10

Furthermore, load matching and transmission tracking are stored in [n * n] arrays so that they can be easily referenced from the program.

15 In addition, it is necessary to determine 64 parameters of a calibration reference standard in order to find 36 error coefficients of one determination frequency point. The specifics are as follows:

20 Four S parameters, which are transmission coefficients and reflection coefficients determined at each port for each group when the through reference standard and line reference standard have been connected to 6 combinations of ports when two of four ports are selected. That is, the pairs of ports 1-2, ports 1-3, ports 1-4, ports 2-3, ports 2-4, or ports 3-4. Two parameters that are switch matching parameters determined with respect to each port of each pair when the through

25 reference standard has been connected to the above-mentioned 6 types of port groups. One S parameter, which is a reflection coefficient determined at each port when the reflect reference standard has been connected to each of the 4 ports.

Table 3

Array Structure of Determination Parameters

	Through reference standard:	Thru [C] [4]
5	Reflect reference standard:	Reflect [n]
	Line reference standard:	Line [C] [4]
	Switch matching:	SwitchMatch [C] [2]
(During n port calibration)		

10 Here, C is a combination nC_2 of two selected from n number.
Incidentally, as with the error coefficients, these groups of determination
parameters are stored in memory 330 corresponding to the number of
determination frequency points.

15 The procedure of processing the program for calibration with
network analyzer 300 made as described above will now be described
while referring to the flow chart in Figure 5.

20 In step P41, data are received from input device 440 and the
information relating to the calibration reference standards that will be used
for calibration are set. An example of the screen displayed by display 360
relating to step P41 is shown in Figure 6. In Figure 6, dialog box 600
comprises a list box for selecting the channel and port, a "Define Calkit"
button for opening the setting dialog box of the calibration reference
25 standard, a "Measure >" button for opening the determination dialog box
for the calibration reference standard, and a message box. These buttons
and list box, etc., are linked to a mouse that is connected to an input
device and is operated by a pointer, etc., displayed on a screen by display
360. Network analyzer 300 can display multiple separate windows for
30 displaying determination results. These windows are called channels in
the present example. There are cases where the operator must calibrate

the necessary port for each channel when displaying determination parameters that are different for each channel. Consequently, the channels and ports can be selected in dialog box 600. For instance, a number from 1 to 9 can be selected from the list for the channels.

- 5 Moreover, the port, which is the calibration subject, is selected by selecting any pair of ports 1-2, 1-3, 1-4, 2-3, 2-4, or 3-4 when this number is 2, selecting any group of ports 1-2-3, 1-2-4, 1-3-4, or 2-3-4 when this number is 3, and selecting all ports when this number is 4.

- 10 The setting dialog box for the calibration reference standard, which is displayed by pushing the "define Calkit" box, is shown in Figure 7. In Figure 7, dialog box 700 comprises an input box, a radio button, and check boxes for setting information relating to calibration reference standards. It is not always necessary to use two line reference standards
15 and therefore, the line reference standard that will be used can be selected with the check boxes.

- With respect to the type of reflection reference standard, either the open reference standard or the short reference standard is selected with
20 the radio button. Other setting information related to the calibration reference standard, such as the amount of delay, etc., is set by inputting numbers into the input box. Dialog box 700 has a "Save" button for storing information relating to the calibration reference standard in a storage medium, such as HDD 370, etc., and a recall button that recalls
25 the setting information stored in the storage medium or a default button that recalls pre-determined settings. Once the settings are complete the information that was set in dialog box 700 is stored in memory 330 and dialog box 700 is closed by pushing "Close."

- 30 When information relating to the channel, port and calibration reference standard has been properly set, the characters "ok" are

displayed in the message box and the "Measure >" button can be pushed. The "Measure >" button cannot be used until information relating to the calibration reference standard has been properly set. The channel and port selection details can be changed, but the "define Calkit" button
5 cannot be used, even after the "ok" characters are displayed in the message box. When the "Measure >" button is pushed, the channel and port information that have been selected are stored in memory 330, dialog box 600 is closed, and processing proceeds to step P42.

10 In step P42, the dialog box relating to determination of the calibration reference standard is displayed by display 360 and this calibration reference standard is determined. An example of the screen displayed by display part 360 relating to step P42 is shown in Figure 7. Dialog box 810 lists ports or groups of ports that are to be connected to
15 the respective calibration reference standard based on the port that has been selected with dialog box 600. As becomes clear when referring to the dialog boxes in Figures 6 and 7, network analyzer 300 is set so that two-port calibration between ports 1 and 2 is performed at a determination frequency range of 1.0 to 8.5 GHz. Therefore, port 1 or port 2 or ports 1-2
20 are indicated in the group of calibration reference standards in dialog box 810 as the ports that are to be connected. For instance, two buttons are displayed in the "Reflection" box, which shows the connection of the reflect reference standard, and the respective number that stands for the port no., either [1] or [2], is displayed. For instance, when the reflect
25 reference standard is connected to port 1 and button [1] of the "Reflection" box is pushed, the determination of the reflect reference standard is performed at port 1 and the determined value is stored in memory 330. A button that displays the port or group of ports to which another calibration reference standard is to be connected is given for
30 another group of calibration reference standards. The color of these

buttons changes when these buttons are pushed and the related determination has been completed.

5 In step P43, evaluation and branch processing are performed in order to continue the processing in step P42 until all determinations necessary for calibration are completed. Dialog box 810 has the "Update CalCoef" button for finding the error coefficient and reflecting this in the removal of the effects of errors in subsequent determinations. This button can be pushed when all determinations necessary for calibration are
10 completed. Furthermore, the color of all of the buttons listed in each group of calibration reference standards in dialog box 810 changes when all determinations are completed. This type of dialog box is shown in Figure 9. The "Update CalCoef" button cannot be used until all determinations necessary for calibration have been completed.

15

Dialog box 810 has a "Close" button and therefore, the calibration operation can be interrupted. When the calibration operation is interrupted, channel and port selection information and information on settings for calibration reference standards are saved and determined
20 values obtained before interruption are all erased. Moreover, dialog box 810 has a "< Setup" button and therefore, it is possible to re-select the channels and ports or re-set the information relating to the calibration reference standards. The determined values of parameters of the calibration reference standards and colors of the buttons are not initialized
25 or changed, even if re-selection or re-setting are performed.

Now, when the "Update CalCoef" button is pushed, program processing proceeds to step P44.

30 In step P44, CPU 320 calculates the error coefficients while referring to the determined values of parameters that have been stored in

memory 330 and stores these coefficients in memory 330. That is, the systematic errors are found. In step P45, CPU 320 outputs the determined values of desired parameters from which the effects of the error have been removed to display 360 while referring to the error
5 coefficients that have been stored in memory 330 and the determined values obtained from determination part 350. The error that will be removed in the short term also includes a drift error.

Examples of output of display 360 are shown in Figures 10 and 11.
10 Result 910 of the determination of a desired parameter when the error coefficient cannot be reliably found is shown in Figure 10. On the other hand, result 920 of the determination of the desired parameter when the error coefficient can be reliably found is shown in Figure 11. Both determination results 910 and 920 are results of the determination of the
15 transmission coefficient S21 from port 1 to port 2 when the through reference standard has been connected between port 1 and port 2. Whether or not the error coefficient found is valid can be evaluated, for instance, by observing the amplitude of the determination results (step P45).

20

As is clear from Figure 10 or Figure 11, the dialog box for determining the calibration reference standard also displays the determination results and therefore, it is possible to re-determine only the desired parameter from among the parameters of calibration reference
25 standards that have already been determined. For instance, if the error coefficient that has been found is incorrect, a button displaying the port no. that is listed in dialog box 830 is selected and the desired parameter of the calibration reference standard can be re-determined so that the determination results in Figure 11 can be obtained. As with the dialog box
30 in Figure 9, dialog box 830 has an "Update CalCoef" button and therefore, when the "Update CalCoef" button is pushed after re-determination, a

new error coefficient is found and determination results that reflect this error coefficient are displayed.

When the calibration program described in detail above using the
5 flow chart in Figure 5 is processed, the results of determining the desired
parameter as indicated at that time are displayed in the background of the
dialog box that is displayed and as with ordinary determinations, the
desired parameter can be indicated or the pattern used to display the
results of determining this parameter can be changed during the
10 processing of the same program. For instance, when the determination
results are displayed in a window displayed in display 360, they can be
displayed with a waveform or numbers that display a list or in another
form, or the scroll bar of the window can also be operated when the
determination results are displayed in a list. Other settings relating to the
15 determinations can be changed during the processing of the calibration
program.

Dialog box 840 in Figure 11 is the same as dialog box 830 in
Figure 10 and has a "Close" button. Therefore, if it is judged that the error
20 coefficient that has been found is valid, calibration can be terminated by
pushing this "Close" button. The channel and port selection information
and information on setting the calibration reference standards are
retained, even if calibration is terminated, but all determined values
obtained before termination will be erased.

25

Now, as previously mentioned, dialog box 810 has a "< Setup"
button and therefore, it is possible to re-select the channels and ports or
to re-set the information relating to the calibration reference criteria, and
the determined values of the parameters of the calibration reference
30 standards and colors of the buttons will not be initialized or changed, even
if re-selection or re-setting is performed. This is important to improving

calibration operation efficiency because it makes it possible to divide n port calibrations into multiple two-port calibrations that can be performed in steps.

5 For example, in the case of three-port calibration of ports 1-2-3, it is possible to switch between two-port calibration for ports 1-2 and two-port calibration for ports 1-3 during the three-port calibration of ports 1-2-3. When compared to 3-port calibration, the factors that affect the results of determining calibration reference standards, such as the connected ports
10 and connection status of the calibration reference standards, etc., are limited with 2-port calibration, and therefore, it is easier to confirm whether or not an error coefficient found is valid and to respond if the error coefficient found is invalid.

15 As long as the above-mentioned calibration program is stored on a recording medium so that network analyzer 300 can execute this program, this recording medium can be presented separate from network analyzer 300, even if it is housed in network analyzer 300. For instance, it is possible to record this program on a storage medium such as a
20 CDROM, floppy disk, memory card, external HDD, etc., and load the program from this storage medium into network analyzer 300. Moreover, it is, of course, possible to record this program on a ROM and load it into network analyzer 300.

25 By means of the present invention that was described above in detail, it is possible to reduce the number of processes when re-determination of calibration reference standards is necessary by outputting the determined values of desired parameters from which the effects of error have been removed during calibration work.

30

Moreover, it is also possible to prevent waste of memory resources in which determined values of the parameters of calibration reference standards are stored and to prevent workers from being confused by the co-existence of newly determined values and old determined values when calibration is performed again by rendering the determined values of the parameters of calibration reference standards unusable when calibration is interrupted or terminated.

Furthermore, it is possible to easily verify error coefficients obtained by calibration and respond when poor error coefficients are obtained when N number of the above-mentioned determination terminals are to be calibrated by calibrating determination terminals for each combination of determination terminals obtained by selecting M number of determination terminals less than the N from N number of the above-mentioned determination terminals.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A determination apparatus comprising:

5 a determination device having a plurality of determination terminals;

a controller for selecting at least one of said plurality of determination terminals, determining a calibration reference standard, and
10 setting of a property value of said determined calibration reference standard;

a memory for storing a parameter of said determined calibration reference standard and a determined value for said parameter as
15 determined by said determination device;

wherein said determination device determines an error of said determined value of said parameter, said error being stored in said memory, said determination device outputting said determined value after
20 removing an effect said error therefrom, and obtaining and storing a re-determined value for said parameter while maintaining said determined value of said parameter of said calibration reference standard in said memory.

25 2. The device in claim 1, wherein said determination device stores said re-determined value for said parameter in said memory, while maintaining said property value of said determined calibration reference standard in said memory.

3. The device in claim 1, wherein said controller renders unusable said determined value of said parameter of said calibration reference standard in said memory.

5 4. The device in claim 1, wherein said determination device is a network analyzer having two or more determination terminals.

5. A method of calibrating a determination apparatus having determination terminals and a memory using a calibration reference
10 standard, said method comprising:

selecting at least one of said determination terminals and a calibration reference standard;

15 setting a property value of said selected calibration reference standard;

selecting a parameter of said calibration reference standard;

20 storing a determined values of said parameters of said calibration reference standard in said memory;

referencing said determined value of said parameter of said calibration reference standard stored in said memory;

25 determining an error of said determined value of said parameter;

outputting said determined value after removing an effect of said error;

30

re-determining a value for said parameter of said calibration
reference standard; and

storing said re-determined value in said memory while maintaining
5 said determined value of said the parameter of said calibration reference
standard in said memory.

6. The method in claim 5, further comprising the step of:

10 reselecting a desired parameter of said calibration reference
standard; and storing a re-determined value of said desired parameter in
said memory while maintaining said determined values of said parameter
of said calibration reference standard in said memory.

15 7. The method in claim 5, further comprising: rendering said
determined values of said parameter of said calibration reference
standard in said memory unusable when any of the method steps are
interrupted or terminated.

20 8. A method of calibrating a determination apparatus having a
plurality of determination terminals using a calibration reference standard,
said method comprising:

selecting at least one of said determination terminals and a
25 calibration reference standard;

setting a property value of said selected calibration reference
standard;

30 selecting a parameter of said calibration reference standard;

referencing said determined value of said parameter of said calibration reference standard stored in said memory;

determining an error of said determined value of said parameter;

5

outputting said determined value after removing an effect of said error;

re-determining a value for said parameter of said calibration reference standard; and

10

storing said re-determined value in said memory while maintaining said determined value of said parameter of said calibration reference standard in said memory of the determination apparatus under test being connected to a desired terminal of said at least one determination terminals, wherein when calibrating N number of said determination terminals, the determination apparatus calibrates a pre-selected number of determination terminals for each combination of said determination terminals obtained by selecting M number of determination terminals less than the N from N number of said determination terminals.

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9. The method in claim 8, wherein said determination apparatus is a network analyzer having at least two or more determination terminals.

25

10. A recording medium having computer readable program instructions embodied thereon for controlling calibration of a determination apparatus comprising determination terminals and memory using a calibration reference standard, said recording medium comprising:

30

program instructions for selecting said determination terminals and
a calibration reference standard;

5 program instructions for setting a property value of said selected
calibration reference standard;

program instructions for determining a parameter of said selected
calibration reference standard;

10 program instructions for storing said determined value in said
memory;

program instructions for referencing said determined value of said
parameter of said calibration reference standard stored in said memory;
15

program instructions for determining an error from said referenced
determined value of said parameter of said calibration reference standard;

20 program instructions for outputting said determined value of this
desired parameter after removing an effect of said error;

program instructions for re-determining said parameter of said
calibration reference standard; and

25 program instructions for storing said re-determined value in said
memory while maintaining said determined value of said parameter of
said calibration reference standard.

30 11. The recording medium in claim 10, further comprising;

program instructions for re-determining said parameter of said selected calibration reference standard and storing said re-determined value in said memory while maintaining said determined values of said parameter of said calibration reference standard in said memory.

5

12. The recording medium in claim 10, further comprising:

program instructions for rendering unusable said determined value of said parameter of said calibration reference standard in said memory when any steps are interrupted or terminated.

10

13. A recording medium having a computer readable program instructions embodied thereon for controlling calibration of a determination apparatus comprising determination terminals and memory using a calibration reference standard, said program comprising:

15

program instructions for selecting said determination terminals and a calibration reference standard;

program instructions for setting a property value of said selected calibration reference standard;

20

program instructions for determining a parameter of said selected calibration reference standard;

25

program instructions for storing said determined values in said memory;

program instructions for referencing said determined values of said parameter of said calibration reference stored in said memory;

30

program instructions for determining an error from said referenced determined value of said parameter of said calibration reference standard;

5 program instructions for outputting said determined value of this desired parameter after removing an effect of said error;

program instructions for re-determining said parameter of said calibration reference standard; and

10 program instructions for storing said re-determined value in said memory while maintaining said determined values of said parameter of said calibration reference standard, wherein when calibrating N number of said determination terminals, the recording medium having computer readable program instruction thereon calibrates said determination
15 terminals of the determination apparatus for each combination of said determination terminals obtained by selecting M number of determination terminals less than the N number from N number of said determination terminals.

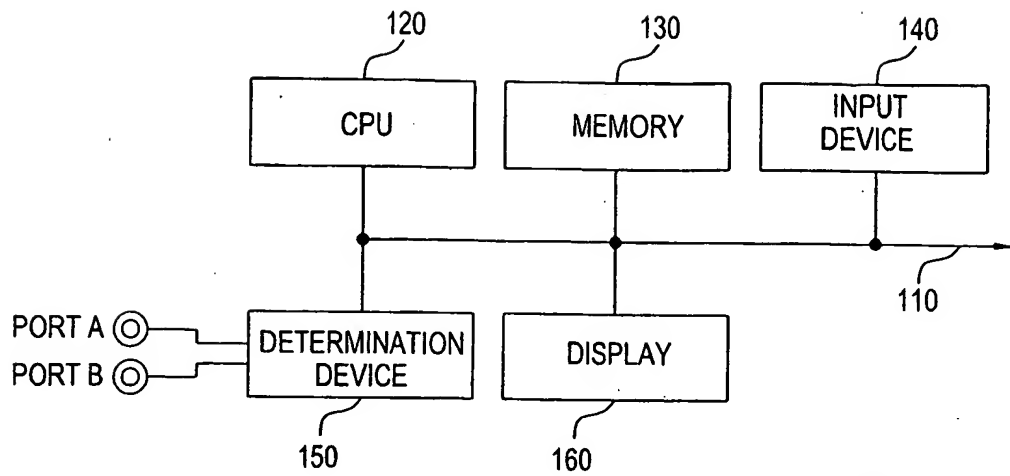
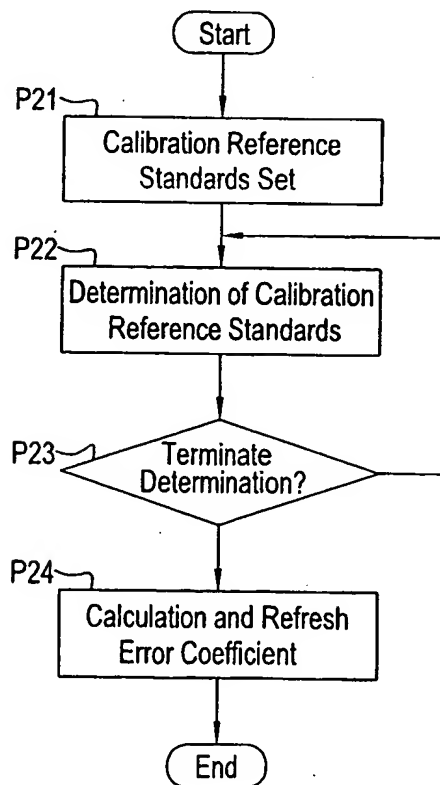
Fig. 1 (PRIOR ART) 100

Fig. 2 (PRIOR ART)

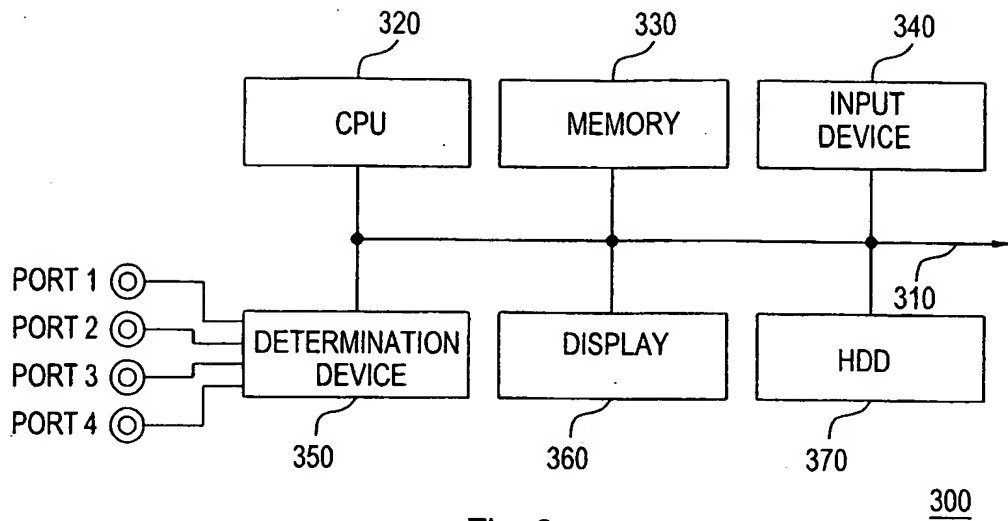


Fig. 3

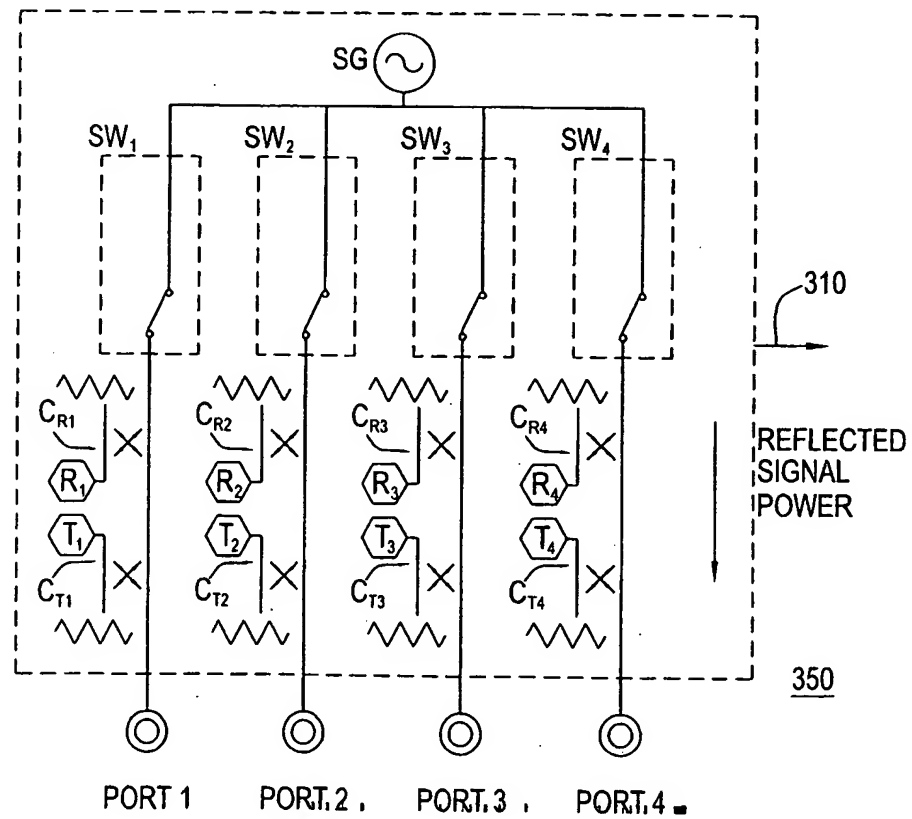


Fig. 4

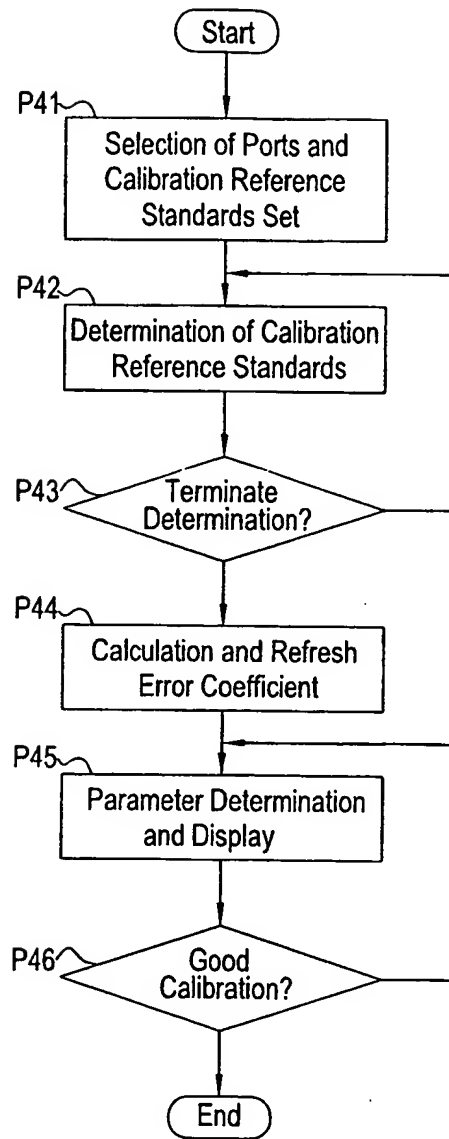


Fig. 5

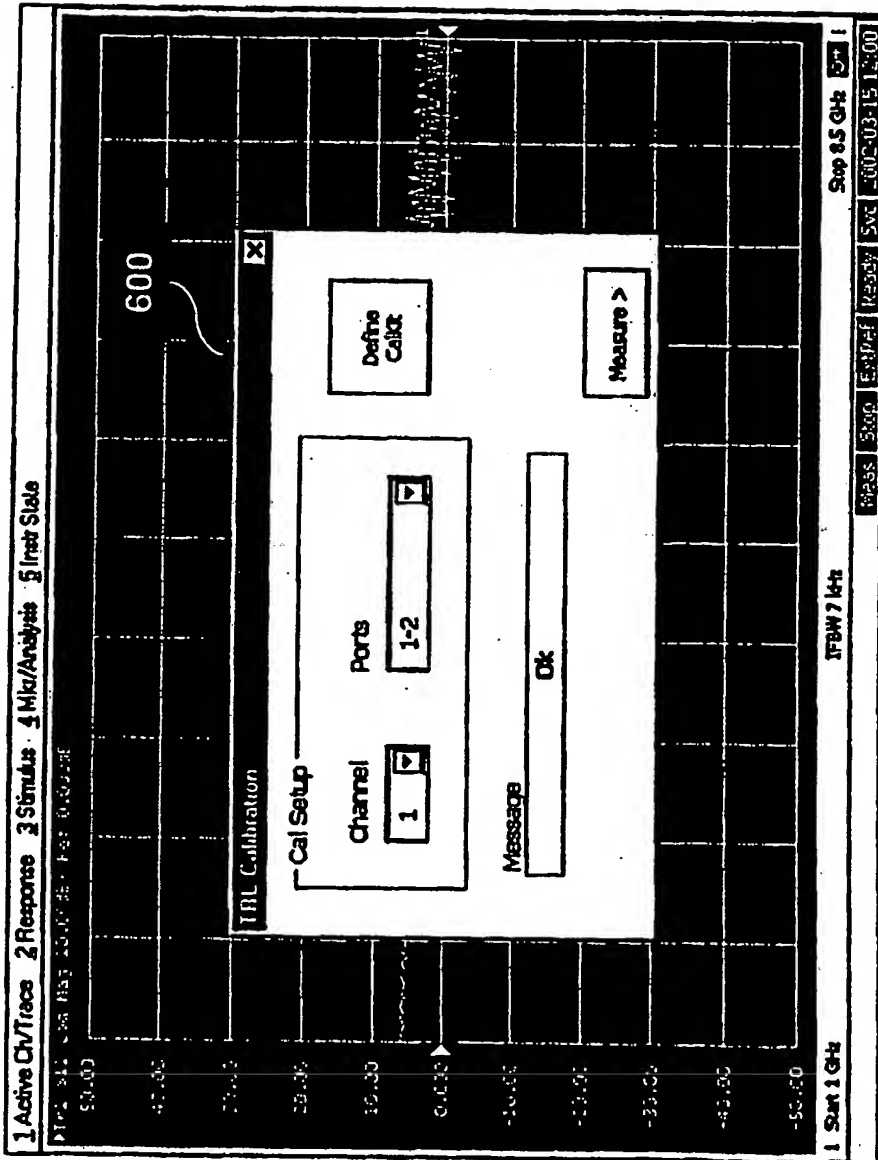


Fig. 6

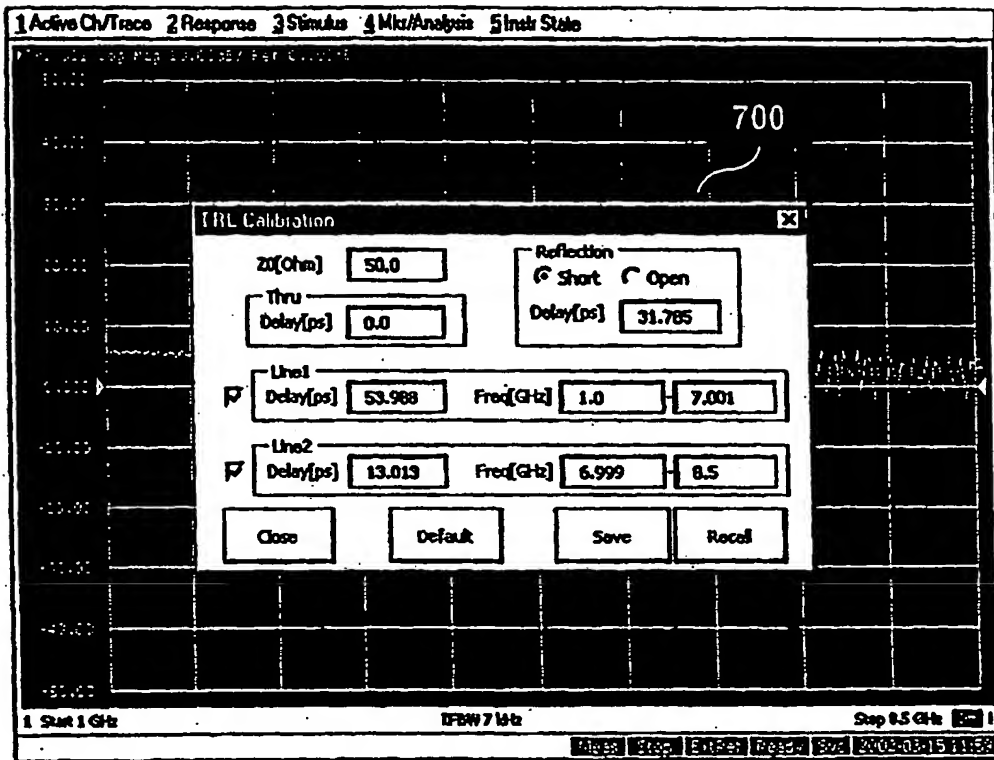


Fig. 7

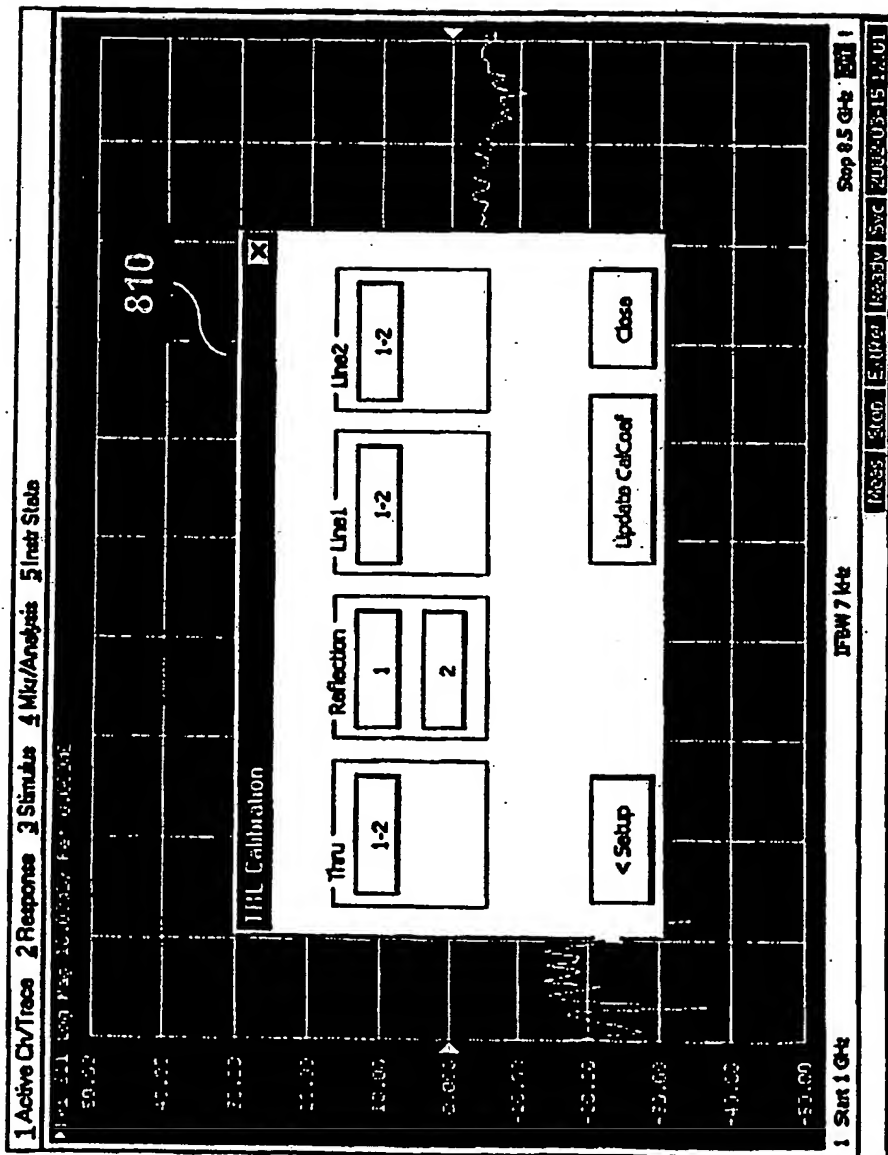


Fig. 8

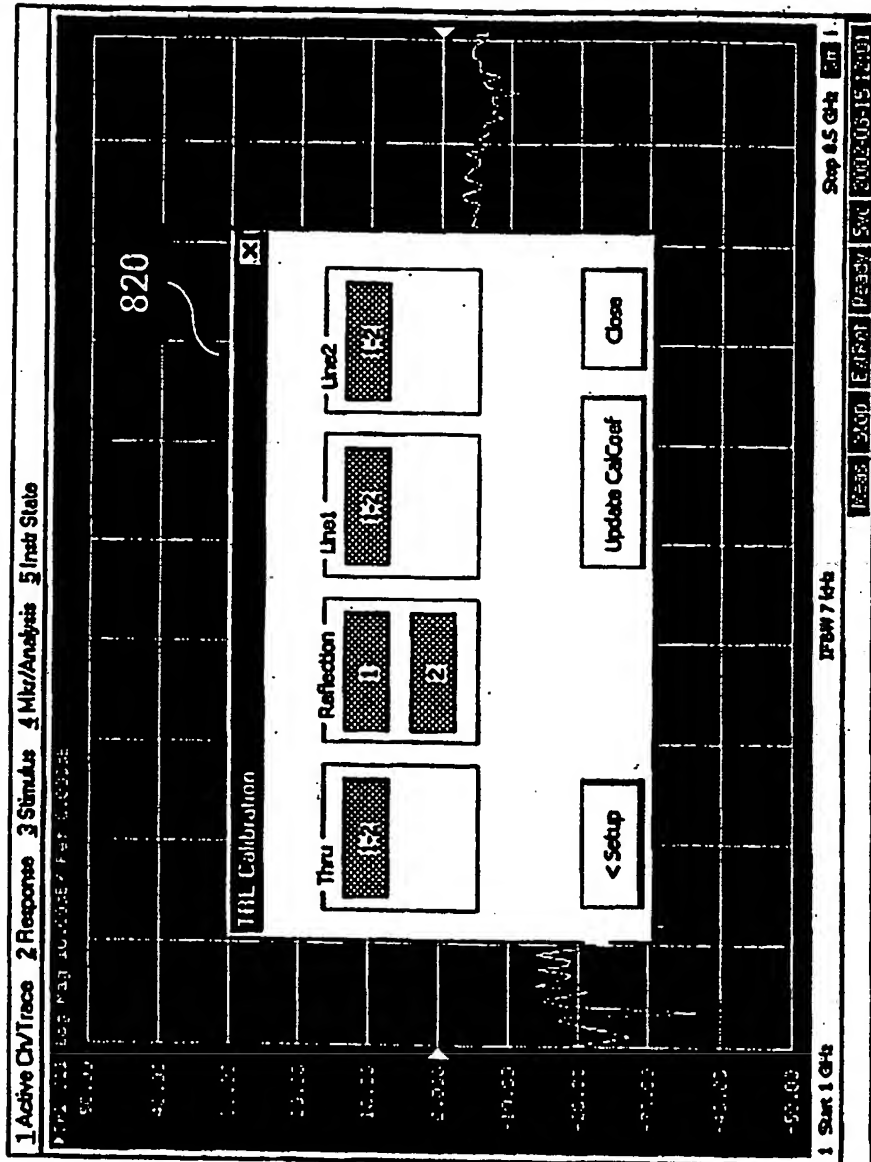


Fig. 9

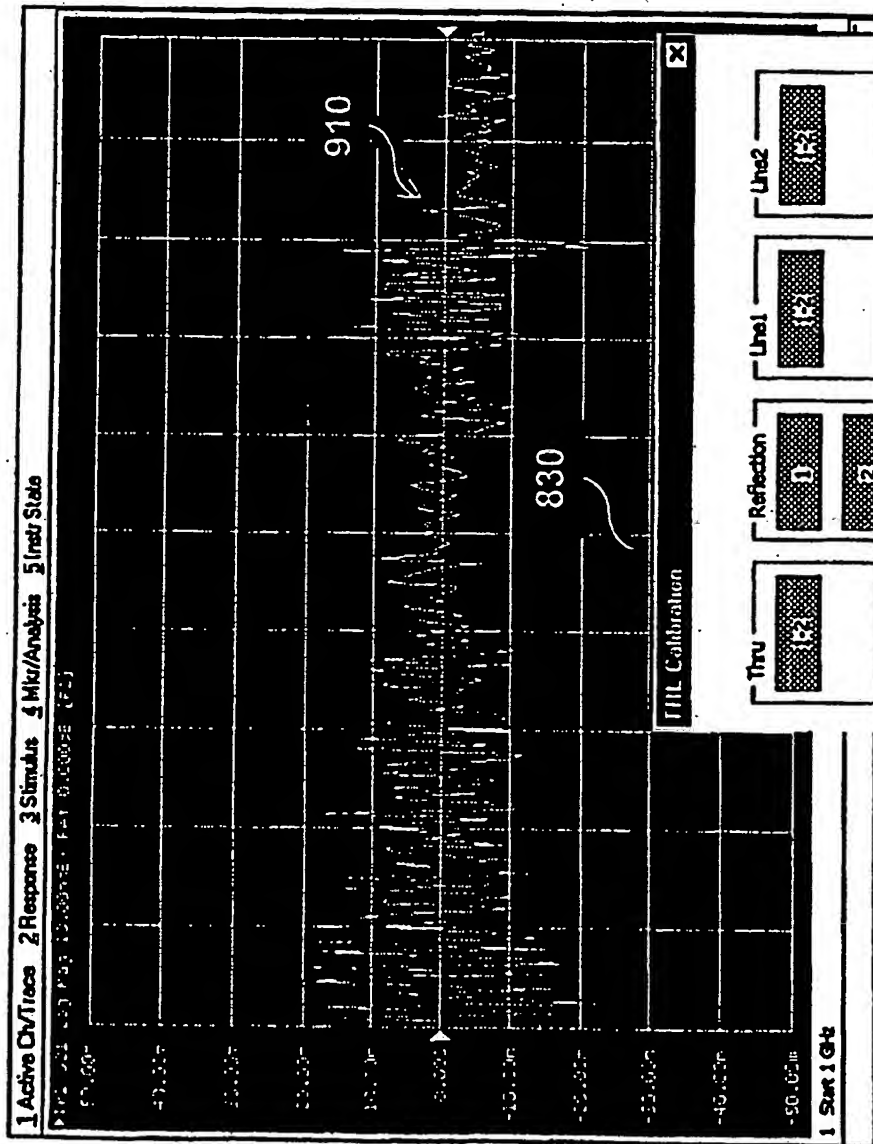


Fig. 10

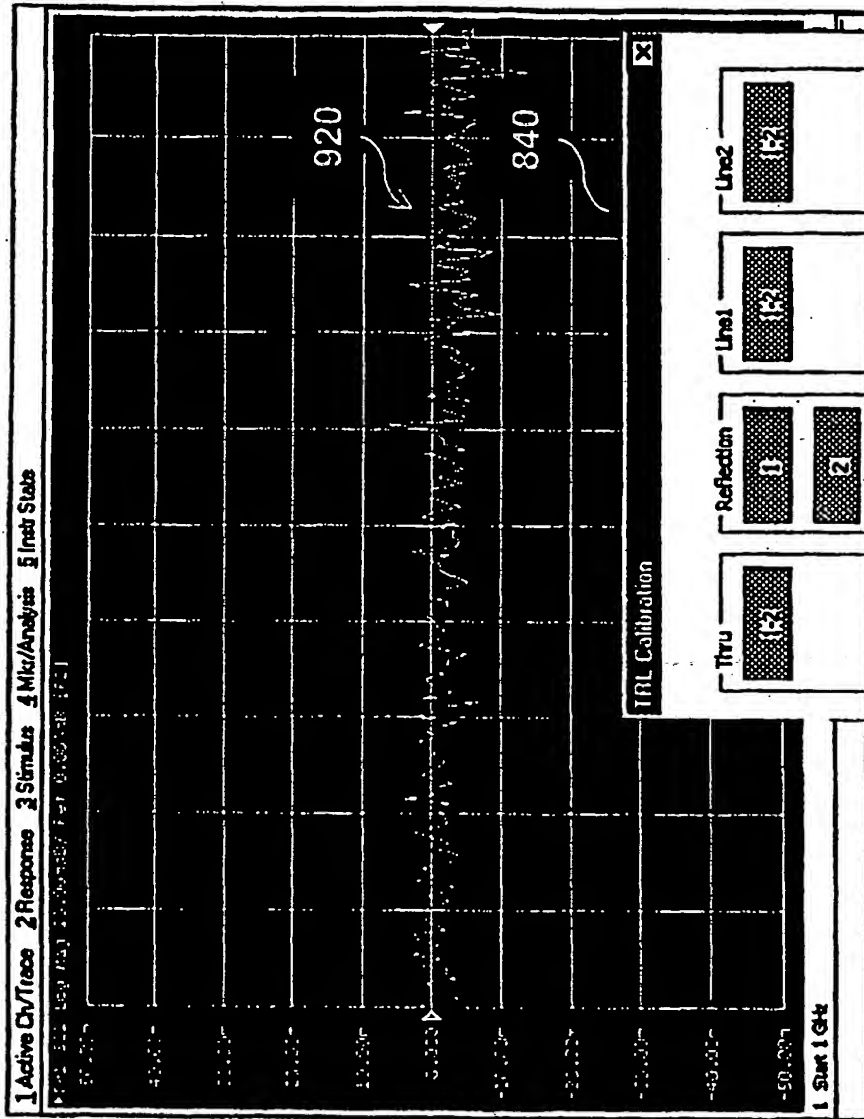


Fig. 11

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